The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5443 號三十四百四千五第 光緒乙亥年三月初六日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1875. 六拜禮 號一月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 29, HIGHLANDER, Amer. ship, 1,352, J. W. Wilcomb, San Francisco 10th March, Ballast.—MASTER.

April 29, KARMION, Amer. bark, 823, F. W. Jordan, Nagasaki 20th April, 1,200 tons Coals.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 30, GWALIOR, British steamer, N. W. Haselwood, Bombay 23rd March, Galle 31st, Penang 7th April, and Singapore 10th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 30, BOMBAY, British str., 749, C. F. Davis, from Taya Islands (Hainan.)—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 30, E. M. YOUNG, British bark, 344, McMichen, Newchwang, 19th April, Beans.—CHINESE.

April 30, A. E. VIDAL, German bark, 330, M. Angelbeck, Newchwang 18th April, Beans.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

April 30, FEENTOWER, British str., 701, J. L. Shiell, Saigon 25th April, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

April 30, CHINA, German str., 642, P. H. Hennings, Shanghai 27th April, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 30TH.

Russia, str., for Shanghai.

Departures.

April 30, JUNO, for Chefoo.
April 30, BENEDICTA, for Chefoo.
April 30, ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF, for Manila.
April 30, ESMERALDA, str., for Manila.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Gwalior*, str., from Bombay, &c.:—
For Hongkong.
From Southampton.—Mr. C. H. Beveridge. From Brindisi.—Mr. W. Paterson. From Penang.—22 Chinese deck. From Singapore.—Mrs. Haight, and 3 Chinese deck.
For Shanghai.
From Southampton.—Miss F. Finch, Miss M. Valentine, Messrs. A. Johnsford and M. Nelson. From Venice.—Messrs. R. Anderson and R. Nichol. From Penang.—Mr. C. F. Allen and 2 servants.
For Yokohama.
From Southampton.—Capt. and Mrs. McDonald and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Troup, 2 children and servant, Messrs. J. T. Griffin, R. Black, and Nankivell. From Bombay.—Dr. Focke.

Per *Fenitower*, str., from Saigon:—
47 Chinese.
Per *China*, str., from Shanghai:—
47 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ellen Munroe*, for San Francisco:—
452 Chinese.

Reports.

The German bark *A. E. Vidal* reports left Newchwang on 18th April, and had fine weather throughout, with steady winds from the North-East.

The American bark *Marmion* reports left Nagasaki on 20th April, and had light S.W. winds the first two days, then strong N.E. winds with heavy sea and hazy weather.

The British bark *E. M. Young* reports left Newchwang on 19th April, and had light variable winds as far as Shantung Promontory; thence moderate breeze from the N.E. with rain.

The P. & O. mail steamship *Gwalior* reports left Bombay on 23rd March, Galle on the 31st, Penang on 7th April, and Singapore on the 10th. Had fine weather till the 16th; then smashed cylinder cover and drifted to Taya Islands.

The P. & O. steamship *Bombay* reports that at 2 p.m. on the 29th instant, whilst towing the steamship *Gwalior* to Hongkong; passed the British bark *Divina*, bound in, also a British ship, supposed to be the *Champion of the Sea*, making for Hongkong.

The American ship *Highlander* reports left San Francisco on 10th March, and had fine weather throughout; twenty days to the Meridian, and thirty days to the Mariana Islands; from thence nineteen days, with light airs and calms to port.

The British steamship *Fenitower* reports left Saigon on 25th April, and had moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather till noon of the 28th; then got calm for an hour, then a sudden shift to the N.E., which increased to a hard gale with a high sea, which shifted cargo.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 27th April, and had moderate N.E. monsoon and clear weather throughout. In Steep Pass, passed the French mail steamship *Sindh*. Off Namoa Point, passed the steamship *Amoy*, bound North.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Yrurac Bat (s)	Manila	Feb. 26
Menelaus (s)	China Ports	Mch. 3
Coniskyle	Shanghai	Mch. 4

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Fedee Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Hibernia	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Ville France	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Harvich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Capborn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Sumatra	New York	Dec. 23
Min	London	Jan. 6
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Marie	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Ed. James	Portland	Jan. 15
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Rosetta M'Neill	New York	Jan. 21
Balgownie	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kolga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Silurian	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Clamfum (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Alimum	Shields	Feb. 10
Golden Spur	London	Feb. 19
Hermateka	London	Feb. 25
Gustav	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Deucalion (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Erolio	Lisbon	Mch. 1
Kaisow	London	Mch. 3
Chariot (s)	London	Mch. 5
Africa (s)	London	Mch. 10
Dewinhurst (s)	London	Mch. 10
Amidin	Swansea	Mch. 11
Antenor (s)	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Craigforth (s)	London	Mch. 15
Edward James	Portland	Mch. 22

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

To be Let.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st June prox. Rent $40.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1875. [tf 638

TO LET.

NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO NICE HOUSES Nos. 2 and 4, and the GODOWNS Nos. 1A, 2A, and 4A, on Praya East, Mar. Lot 65.
Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, *Caine Road.*
515 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and FOUR GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq.
Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of FOUR ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 892 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE,
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper,.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKES, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.
HEARD & Co.
tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD to sign our Firm from date.
DODD & Co.
50d 558 Amoy, 9th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. BARRETTO having REMOVED his Residence to Hongkong, the authority accorded to him to sign our Firm per procuration ceased on the 15th inst.
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.
1m 612 Macao, 22nd April, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOCA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ½ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ „ „
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ „ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months..... ½ „ „
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 4th day of May, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 60, Wellington Street, Old Police Station.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, Rep-covered SOFAS, CHAIRS and Easy CHAIRS, PIER GLASSES, OLEOGRAPHS, Mother-of-Pearl Inlaid PICTURES, Card TABLES, CARPETS, Hearth RUGS, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, FANCY ORNAMENTS, Window CURTAINS, Dining TABLE, WHAT-NOTS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, SIDE-BOARD, American-made BEDSTEADS, English-made Double-wing WARDROBE with Plate Glass Door, Cheval GLASS, English-made Marble-top Toilet TABLE, BUREAU and WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, MUSICAL BOX, &c., &c., &c.

And

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by C. GILBERT & Co., Boston.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
633 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

CANTON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Undersigned, and known as the BRITISH WEST INDIAN EMIGRATION AGENCY, will be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
(unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) on the Premises, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 5th May, at 11 o'clock A.M.
THEOS. SAMPSON.
21d 580 Canton, 13th April, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.

A PIANO, BY RACHALS & Co., LONDON.

And

A FULL SIZE MARBLE STATUE "VENUS."

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Caine Road, on
SATURDAY,
the 8th day of May, 1875, at Noon precisely,
(Instead of the date previously advertised.)

The whole of their ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, English-made Morocco Covered SOFAS, CHAIRS and EASY CHAIRS, English-made Marble-top TABLES and Side TABLE, Blackwood Carved Marble-top TABLES, Side TABLES and TEA BOYS, PIER GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCKS, GASALIERS, GAS BRACKETS, GLASS BOOKCASES, Rosewood DINING TABLE, WHAT-NOTS, Marble-top SIDEBOARD, Iron and Wooden BEDSTEADS, Mahogany Double-wing Lady's WARDROBES with Plate Glass Doors, Cheval GLASS with Marble-top STANDS with Drawers, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, English-made WRITING-TABLE, Marble-top BUREAUS, CARPETS, RUGS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
626 Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

TO be Sold shortly, by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,—

A Pair of BAY ARABS, MAIL PHÆTON, and DOUBLE HARNESS, complete, the Property of T. PYKE, Esq.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 542 Hongkong, 8th April, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that, in addition to the Manufacture of ICE they have also commenced that of

ÆRATED WATERS,

and are now prepared to supply all the various kinds of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, and trust to receive a share of Public Patronage and Support.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER DOZEN.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Shippers and other large Consumers.
KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*
510 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

FOR SALE,
JUST LANDED, EX STEAMER "RIGA."

SUPERIOR TABLE and AFTER DINNER CLARETS.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S MARGAUX, 1ER. CRU, Quarts.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S CHATEAU LAFITE, Quarts.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S CHATEAU LEOVILE, Quarts.
GRAND CRU DE BLANQUET ST. ESTEPHE MEDOC, 1865, Quarts.
GRAVES D'ARMORES TABLE CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
ST. EMILION, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET, in Wood.
VERMOUTH, NOILY PRAT.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples of Wines, &c., on Application.
E. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
No. 17, Wyndham Street.
Next to *Daily Press* Office.
627 Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII)
(„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Ship-chandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO TO AMERICA.

THE Undersigned have been authorized by the Central Pacific Rail Road Company, to Grant *Through Bills of Lading* for Cargo shipped both by Sailing Vessels and Steamers to San Francisco for transportation to Principal Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.

Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio,... ... ... $1.00
Extra copies, „ 0.25

Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.

Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

HOY LEE,
DEALER IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
MATTING, RATTAN CHAIRS, &c.,
112, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 17, Wyndham Street, next to the *Daily Press* Office.
ED. CHASTEL.
480 Hongkong, 24th March, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital.....	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital.....	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital.....	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
40 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1943 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings; or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Intimations.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
DANISH BUTTER, in 2 and 5 lb. Tins.
YORK HAMS.
American HAMS.
CHEESE, Double Gloster.
SHEEP'S TONGUES, Australian.
MANILA CIGARS, Cavite.
Do. Do. Fortin
ICE CHESTS.
COOKING STOVES, for House Use.
SHIP'S CABOOSES.
Galvanized IRON CHAIN, Assorted Sizes.
INDIA-RUBBER HOSE, Assorted Sizes.
COFFEE MILLS, with Fly Wheel.
CHLORIDE of LIME.
POTASH.
HENRY'S CANVAS.
ROCKETS.
BLUE LIGHTS.
SHIP'S WATER CLOSETS.
MANILA ROPE.
FILES, Assorted Sizes.
GUINNESS' STOUT, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by E and J. BURKE.
COMBE'S LONDON STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
JEFFERY'S STOUT, in Pints.
BASS' ALE, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON & SAUNDERS.
BASS' ALE, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by G. PURT.
JEFFERY'S ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in Hhds. and Kilds.
BRANDY, COURVOISIER'S, One and Four Diamonds.
BRANDY, HENNESSY'S, One, Two, and Three Star.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, Quarts and Pints.
Always on hand, GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.
342 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT OF VALUABLE GOLD WATCHES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to dispose of the same by Retail at Manufactures' Prices. TERMS—CASH ONLY.
Apply to
RADECKER & Co.
7d 632 Hongkong, 27th April, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Scrip Certificate for one Share in this Company, numbered Six, and standing in the name of the late M. A. DOS REMEDIOS, having been lost, the same is cancelled.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary pro. tem.
2m 636 Hongkong, 27th April, 1875.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ONE of JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S COTTAGE GRAND PIANOFORTES.
W. H. NOTLEY,
6, *Stanley Street.*
1m 533 Hongkong, 5th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of MARINE ENGINES 80 Horse-Power, direct acting inverted Cylinders 40 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, common Jet Condensers, in good working order. All connections complete, with 62 feet of 7½ inches Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet 6 inches diameter; have been in use for a few years.

For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
364 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

In the Matter of JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKES, *lately trading in Co-partnership as Merchants at Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, and elsewhere under the Style or Firm of* "AUGUSTINE HEARD and COMPANY."

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Deed of Assignment, Pursuant to the Provisions in that behalf of Ordinance No. 5 of the Legislature of Hongkong (The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1867), dated the 19th day of April, 1875, made between the above-named JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKES therein and hereinafter called "the Debtors" of the first part, the Honorable JAMES WHITTALL and THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD, of Victoria in the Island of Hongkong Merchants, Trustees for the purposes therein mentioned of the second part, and all the several persons, Companies, Corporations and Co-partnerships or Firms, who were at the date thereof respectively Creditors of the Debtors who would be entitled to prove under an adjudication of Bankruptcy against the Debtors founded on a Petition filed on the day of the date thereof, they the Debtors, did convey and assign unto the said JAMES WHITTALL and T. G. LINSTEAD, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and assigns all the Property, Goods, Chattels, Estate, and Effects of whatsoever kind and nature whether joint or separate or otherwise howsoever, and wheresoever situate of them the Debtors, and each of them upon trust to sell and dispose thereof, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of the said Creditors in the like manner as under the Bankruptcy of the Debtors in case they had been at the date thereof duly adjudged Bankrupts, and the said Trustees were their Assignees.

Now, we the said JAMES WHITTALL and T. G. LINSTEAD hereby require all Debtors to the Estate of the said Firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. and the members thereof, and each of them forthwith to pay to us the said Trustees at our Office situate at No. 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong, the amount of their respective debts, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for recovery thereof. All Creditors of the Debtors are requested to send to the said Trustees or their Solicitors at the earliest practicable period before the 1st day of January next, (after which date no claim will be allowed) the amount and particulars of their claims, and if holding security the particulars of such Security and estimated value thereof.

Dated the 23rd day of April, 1875.

CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors for the above-named Honorable JAMES WHITTALL *and* T. G. LINSTEAD,
29, *Queen's Road,*
Hongkong.
619]

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Russian Steamship
"RUSSIA,"
Girard, Master, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 2nd May, at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
650 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary *pro. tem.* to the above Company.

Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.
RICHARD DEACON,
*Chairman of the Board

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work,*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....„ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENEY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 1ST, 1875.

WE continue to-day our examination of the Medical Reports by the Surgeons to the Customs at the Treaty Ports of China for the half-year ended 30th September, 1874. That of Dr. J. FRAZER, of Tientsin, is remarkably brief. He announces that notwithstanding the swampy and generally unhealthy state of the surrounding country, the health of the foreign community at Tientsin has been very good during the six months under review. Not a single death occurred, either on shore or on board the merchant ships in the harbour. Only two cases of any interest are mentioned by him, and those were of opium poisoning. He mentions his treatment, which he believes has not been employed before, and as he considers it is worth trying as a last resource, it may be as well to mention it. After the application of the usual remedies, "the injection of iced water into the stomach by the stomach pump succeeded in saving the patients, although both were pulseless, and respiration had almost ceased. In both instances the iced water caused immediate contraction of the stomach; it also appeared to have a general tonic effect on the whole system."

The most generally interesting and instructive portion of Dr. A. G. REID's (of Hankow) somewhat lengthy report is undoubtedly the portion devoted to the opium smokers. The doctor does not pledgé himself to any strong opinion on the question of its effect on the system. He says: "In alluding to the effects of opium smoking, I do not wish it to be inferred that any injury might arise from its very moderate consumption, that is, in quantities of a quarter to half a t'sien daily, as those who came for treatment had invariably exceeded that amount." The testimony of many of those who have had good opportunities of observing the operation of the drug on the system shows that it is only when taken in immoderate quantities that it exercises a deleterious effect on the smoker. Dr. REID's experience is that the chief patrons of the drug are to be found among the half idle shopkeepers and yamên attendants. Few comparatively of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow touch it. The occupations of 95 smokers who came under his immediate notice, were as follows:—"Shopkeepers, 40; yamên attendants, 18; coolies, 12; street stall keepers or pedlars, 9; farmers, 6; soldiers, 5; teachers, 3; tradesmen, 2." It will be seen from this statement, therefore, that the poorer classes do not often indulge in opium. According to Dr. REID, the Indian product is most extensively adulterated with the native drug, chiefly from Yunnan and Szechuen, which is very inferior and much cheaper. These kinds are made up in masses, resembling Malwa opium, and consist of a dark sticky uniform lump, but which, unlike the imported drug, cannot be broken. In many country districts, the doctor says, the native opium is altogether used, no doubt on account of its lower price.

The report from Chefoo is made jointly by Drs. CARMICHAEL and MYERS. In it they state that a little malarial outbreak took place at the commencement of the rainy season, which was unusual. They attribute it to the circumstance that some of the smaller residences of the foreign community are badly constructed and have no system of ventilation beneath the flooring. The doctors complain of the heedless indifference of some residents to these very necessary sanitary precautions. They say: "On several occasions we have had to call the attention of householders to the unhealthy condition of their premises, and we regret to say our suggestions have not always been met with that response we could have desired. It is remarkable that people who will often inconvenience themselves to a great extent in carrying out prescriptions, should yet resist advice in a matter which in importance is second to no other for the prevention of disease." It is strange indeed, but it has always been the case that most people usually neglect prevention, which is always better than cure, and will often prefer to undergo much pain and inconvenience to obeying very easy directions. Like NAAMAN the Syrian they have little faith in simple remedies. A great deal of suffering and disease might be avoided if people would but obey the elementary rules of health, and follow the advice of those who have made disease their study. The Chefoo doctors have noted the rapid convalescence from fevers, and intestinal and hepatic affections, among patients who visit that port early in the season. Later on, in consequence of the frequent rains, the change is not found to be so great or so beneficial. It would be well, therefore, for sufferers from those complaints to time their visits for the early summer months, in order that they may save time and become convalescent more speedily.

From Foochow a favourable report is penned by Dr. J. R. SOMERVILLE. There has been hardly any serious disease there, and the cases of sickness have been generally slight and unimportant. Dr. SOMERVILLE enters at great length into the meteorology of the district and its connection with health. Medical climatology has not, he says, been entered on systematically in China as yet, but he thinks it possible it may be ere long. He also announces that, for the first time, he has had an opportunity of observing two cases of Beriberi, a curious and obscure disease. The patients were sailors in a coasting vessel from Singapore, and were natives of the Malayan Archipelago. He obtained some information concerning the disease as it exists in the Cocos Islands from the chief officer of the vessel, who was a native of those islands, to the following effect:—"Beriberi first appeared in the Cocos about 5 years ago. There is a small island only 15 miles from the Cocos, called Kuling, in which the disease is unknown, and the latter island is used as a sanatorium; people coming from the Cocos generally get cured in Kuling. In the Cocos the natives live mostly on salt-fish—often in a putrid state—and sweet potatoes. In Kuling they eat birds and rice. The dietary of the latter is therefore superior to that of the former island, and it is to the poor food in the Cocos that the disease is generally attributed. Beriberi appeared in the Cocos just after the bush had been cut down, but whether these events exist to each other in the relation of cause and effect it is impossible to say. People subject to the disease have usually two attacks in the year. It commences generally with slight pain in the knee, at first without swelling; the lower legs then begin to enlarge and the swelling is most marked round the ankle. The swelling then proceeds to the abdomen and sometimes to the arms. In advanced cases there is always effusion, as evidenced by pitting on pressure. The pain, at first slight, increases until it becomes very severe, and stiffness and often numbness of the lower limbs, supervene. When the swelling involves the abdomen there is great thirst experienced, and these cases always die. The mortality, speaking roughly, is about 20 per cent."

The disease most common at Swatow is, Dr. C. M. SCOTT informs us, a mild type of remittent fever, from which almost every European suffers at one time or other, but which soon yields to quinine. Cholera has, he says, been very severe in that district during the last five months of the half-year, and great numbers of the Chinese have fallen victims to it. The Europeans have, however, not been much subject to it, only four cases occurring among them. Dr. SCOTT says that the disease was travelling from south to north, and he thinks it possible that it may "make its appearance in Amoy, Foochow, or Shanghai next year." Drs. JONES and MANSON announce that diarrhœa was more than usually prevalent at Amoy, and very intractable in some cases. This was owing, apparently, to the unfavourable weather experienced at that port. They, like most of their professional brethren, relate several curious cases of great value to the profession. The practice of recording such cases is a good one, and is calculated to work well, as it diffuses information of a special and technical nature among medical practitioners which cannot fail to be of use if only in extending their knowledge, and enlarging their experience. Most of the reports are accompanied with accounts of obscure or exceptional cases, and they largely increase the value of the work in which they are recorded.

We are requested to state that, from to-morrow, the Evening Service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church will commence at 6 p.m. instead of at five, as during the winter. Morning Service will be held on the first Sunday in each month, and on the greater festivals at 11 a.m. as usual.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir J. Smale) and Mr. Justice Snowden, the case of Chin Achin v. Vogel again came on. Mr. Hayllar, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Denny) was for plaintiff; and the Attorney-General (instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton), was for defendant. A discussion of some length took place as to the security and the form the actions should take, and ultimately an arrangement was arrived at, similar to that agreed to on the previous occasion, plaintiff giving security for $2,000, and defendant for $5,000, to abide the issues.

We take the following items from the *London and China Express* of March 5th, just arrived:—

Messrs. Palmer and Co. are building on the Tyne, for the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company (Limited), a screw steamer of about 2,040 tons B.M., 280-h.p., which will be finished in about four months. Dimensions are—Length, 310 feet; beam, 36½ feet; depth of hold, 28 feet; and will be classed 100 A1 Lloyd's, and 1st Div. Veritas.

M. Fernand de Bonsignan, Chancellor of second-class at the French Consulate of Hongkong, is sent, in the same capacity, to the French Consulate of Bombay, by a decree of 19th February last. His place is filled at Hongkong by the appointment of M. Boulonze (Gabriel Joseph), formerly head clerk in the Chancery of the French General-Consulate of London.

A company of Japanese acrobats, who have been performing at the Felix-Bergeris, Paris, for some weeks, under the style of "The Mikado's Own Company," have been invited by the police authorities, on a complaint, it is said, of the Japanese Embassy there, to drop that self-assumed high-sounding title, and are now advertised simply as "Yedo Performers."

The Italian Government has just received from the Consul of Italy at Yokohama a box of tea-seed from the province of Yamosino. The seed has been collected, for the greater part, at Uji and in its vicinity. It has been distributed among various agricultural establishments in Italy for a trial. There have been already experiments made by the agricultural committee of Caltanisetta, in Sicily, with seed sent from Japan expressly for the purpose. The experiments have been so far successful as to give hopes of acclimatising the tea plant in that region under favourable conditions.

It will be remembered that the Hon. C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, M.P., himself some time an officer in the Navy—he having served in the Baltic, as also in China, at the action of Fatshan—very warmly espoused the cause of those officers of the Executive ranks who, from no fault of their own, found their service career virtually stopped by the deadlock in promotion, consequent upon the overcrowded state of the Active Lists in 1873, and succeeded in procuring for them more liberal terms of retirement from Mr. Goschen, then First Lord of the Admiralty. To mark in some slight degree their appreciation of these services, a deputation of Naval officers waited upon the honourable Member, and presented him with an address on vellum, handsomely framed, and bearing the signatures of the officers benefited by his kind and judicious advocacy of their cause.

Abbe David, who has devoted some years to the exploration of Chinese territory and the study of the people, writes that the estimate of statisticians that the total population of the Chinese Empire is but 100,000,000 souls is entirely incorrect. The error is due to the terrible ravages made in certain small political divisions, which have rebelled at times, and in which wholesale massacres have reduced the inhabitants to one-half, and in some cases one-fifth their former numerical strength. The province of Kiangsi is, however, the least populated, and the average of each canton therein is 4,000 people. There are 4,345 cantons, making an appropriate total of 17,380,000 inhabitants. Among the eighteen provinces of the empire it is certain that several largely exceed Kiangsi in population; but, taking the above given aggregate as a unit, there must be at least 300,000,000 individuals in the country.

We read in *Le Temps*, with reference to the recent treaty between France and Annam:—"Tonking will be opened to trade, either French or foreign, in the first part of March. The Annamese keep the right of making treaties of commerce with any other nation, to which they may grant all the privileges France enjoys, or ought to have enjoyed, alone. Wherever the protection of the triplour extends, foreign Consulates and agencies may be established, without the first occupiers, that is, the French, reserving to themselves the slightest advantage over the new comers." We should be surprised, indeed, if King Tu-Duc was to complain of the modest part France has assumed in this business. She certainly could have obtained from him much better conditions, considering that a French ship, the *Bourayne*, destroyed the pirate junks by which a great part of his dominions was blockaded, and that we are going to make him, in order that he may keep Tonking under submission, a free present of five steamers, 1,000 guns, and 500,000 cartridges. Who would not suppose, from such liberality, that French arsenals are full to repletion?

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., died at his residence, Clonacody House, county Tipperary, at the age of sixty-eight years, on the 1st inst. The gallant officer entered the navy at fourteen, and commenced active service on the West Coast of Africa, where he was several times mentioned in despatches for having "cut out" slavers and performed other similar feats of daring. He commanded the *Starling* in the first Chinese war, and commanded the Naval Brigade under the late Lord Gough. He distinguished himself in the operations against Canton, and was present at the fall of Shanghai and the subsequent operations. For his services in China he obtained his promotion to the rank of captain, and in the following year was nominated a Companion of the Bath. Returning from China, Captain Kellett played a prominent part in the first and second Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. In the second expedition he commanded the *Resolute*, endured unparalleled sufferings, and exhibited consummate pluck and seamanship. Having been subsequently employed on surveying service on the Pacific Station, he attained flag rank, and was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1868. In 1869 he was appointed to the chief command of the China station, but was placed on the Retired List about two years later. The evening of his life was spent in his native country of Tipperary, where he was respected and beloved by men of all classes.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, was held at the office of the Company at 3 p.m. yesterday. After discussion the following resolution was carried:—

That the Board be authorized to appoint and discharge a paid Secretary and Agents at Macao and Canton; that the paid Secretary, under the absolute control of the Directors, be authorized to sign scrips, cheques, and other matters that by the Articles of Association were formerly done by Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co., until the Articles are altered legally; and that such Secretary is not to have any connection with any firm in the Colony.

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary, pro tem.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

30th April.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CALLING OUT.

One of those nuisances who infest the windows of European Offices in the shape of a hawker of congee, named Choi Apat, was fined $2 for this offence.

NIGHT PROWLERS.

Li Ahung and four others were charged with being out without passes, and were fined the first, second, and third 40 cents each, and the other 50 cents each.

A DESTITUTE.

Lum Afung, a destitute barber, found by District Watchman No. 16, sleeping in Pound Lane, was sent to the Tung Wah Hospital.

A STREET FIGHT.

Lin Aping, Chan Atze, and Chung Aip, three coolies tried their respective strength on each other yesterday, for which little pastime they had to pay a fine of 50 cents each.

A "JOLLY SPREE."

John Stone, a seaman on board the British ship *Her Royal Highness*, came on shore yesterday with, he said, $5 in his pocket. Chair coolie No. 397, said the prisoner engaged his chair half drunk at 3.30 p.m. and he took him round to several houses and back to taverns, during which time he got so drunk that he was unable to pay him. He consequently conveyed him in that helpless condition to the Police station.

After all this the prisoner expressed surprise to the magistrate that the $5 was not still in his pocket.

He was ordered to pay 30 cents amends to chair coolies.

BOAT THIEVES.

Lum Tak Fuk, a boatman, was charged by Leung Asing, a junk master, with coming on board his junk and stealing seven articles of clothing, the property of his men on board.

The prosecutor said his junk lay off the Tung Lung Chau Joss House, and he and his men went to the joss house last evening. On returning he saw the prisoner in a small boat, leaving his junk which then only had women on board. He searched the boat and found the clothing produced.

After the evidence of the constable into whose custody prisoner was given, he was sent to two months' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BRICKS.

Li Aloi, a mendicant, charged with stealing bricks from an old building at Tso Pao Wai, British Kowloon, was cautioned and discharged.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

30th April.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "FOOCHOW."

Hoobrecht, master of the Siamese brig *Foochow*, was summoned by F. Machado, clerk in the Harbour Master's Department, for not reporting the arrival of his vessel under Section IV., Ordinance I, of 1862.

The defendant said he forgot to report his arrival. Fined $1.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The members of the Choral Society gave an evening concert at the City Hall on Thursday. The performance commenced at 8 o'clock, and the room was filled to its utmost capacity. Among those present were His Excellency the Administrator (the Hon. J. Gardiner Austin), Sir Brooke Robertson, Sir John Smale, Mr. Justice Snowden, the Bishop of Victoria, and a majority of the leading residents. The pieces set down in the programme were all given, with an additional solo by a highly popular lady amateur, which gave great and, because unexpected, additional gratification to the assembly.

The concert opened with an overture, "L'Italiana in Algieri" (Rossini). This was capitally executed, excellent time being preserved, and it was warmly applauded. It was followed by a part song, Berger's "Night, lovely Night," which was nicely rendered, and was well received. It is a remarkably pretty piece and a very general favourite. The solo, "Adelaide" (Beethoven) with violoncello obbligato, was listened to with appreciation, and greeted with deserved applause. The next item on the programme, a violoncello solo, "Musette by Jacques Offenbach," was most artistically played. The performer, who has always shown himself master of his instrument, on Thursday night fairly surpassed himself, and in one part held the audience almost breathless with attention. At its conclusion a regular *furore* ensued. The whole house burst forth in a loud storm of sustained applause, and the artist was compelled to yield to the enthusiastic *encore* accorded him. On his retirement, unqualified admiration was expressed all round the hall at his admirable performance. The solo, "Quando le sere al Placido," from "Luisa Miller" (Verdi) followed, and was very successfully given. The Gypsy Chorus in "Preciosa" (Weber) was the next in order, and was sung with great spirit and vivacity. It produced a most favourable impression, and was energetically re-demanded. Its repetition closed the first part of the programme.

Part II. commenced with the overture, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini). This was given with great taste and precision, and elicited hearty applause. The partsong, "Old May Day" (J. Benedict) was delivered with much animation, and its brevity evidently regretted. The appearance of a well known and talented lady vocalist on the platform to give a solo not announced in the programme was the signal for an outburst of applause, prompted, of course, by a lively sense of favours to come. The audience were not disappointed. They were treated with the "Rondo" of "La Sonnambula," by Bellini, which was given in the lady's usual effective style, and called forth a most determined demand for a repeat. With her accustomed good nature, the lady, albeit the piece just given was somewhat long, responded to the wishes of the audience and favoured them with "Digli," by Gordigiani, a sparkling *morceau*, the delivery of which was characterised with great taste and expression. Pearsall's glee, "O! who will o'er the Downs so free?" was then given, and was sung in good time and with much *verve*. It was succeeded by a vocal quartette, from "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti), which was sung with much care and efficiency, and may justly be regarded as one of the best and most successful pieces of the evening. It was loudly applauded. The Market Chorus from Auber's "Masaniello," a generally popular one, was the next on the list, and went off with great spirit, all the vocalists throwing much energy into its execution. It also received most cordial approval. The National Anthem, sung as solo and chorus, finished the programme, and brought to a conclusion a very enjoyable concert. Mr. W. W. Frayling wielded the conductor's *bâton* with his wonted ability, and several members of the Band of the 80th Regiment were present and afforded valuable assistance in the overtures.

ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MAIL STEAMER "GWALIOR."

The mail steamer *Gwalior* has arrived at last. At 9.30 yesterday morning she was towed in by the steamship *Bombay*, and anchored off the West Point Patent Slip. We are consequently in possession of fuller particulars of the disaster which befel her. It appears that she was, on the 16th instant, 90 miles S.W. of Gap Rock and 100 miles from Hongkong, when suddenly the high pressure cylinder cover smashed into six pieces. Sail was set to make for Hongkong in all possible haste, but a strong wind was blowing at the time and the vessel made no progress, but drifted to leeward. On the following day (Saturday) on opening the circulating pump, the discharge valve got jammed open, and the engine room and stoke hole were immediately flooded with water, which put out the fires. The boats were at once got out and provisioned, and the passengers placed in them and sent to leeward of the vessel. The captain, officers and engineers remained on board endeavouring to stop the leak. The sluice valves in the watertight compartments were at once attended to to prevent the water getting beyond the engine department. The discharge valve was closed in about an hour and a half, and the boats were then re-called alongside. The passengers were got on board and boats taken in, and the hand pumps set to work, all available hands assisting to bail her out. After a considerable time, the water was so far got under as to enable the fires to be lighted under the donkey boiler, and steam having been got up, she was pumped out by the donkey steam engines. During this time the *Gwalior* was drifting in a high sea and strong wind from the N.E. Whilst the boats were out, one of them swamped in a high sea, and a Lascar and a Chinaman were drowned through, it is supposed, being overweighted with dollars. The others were picked up by the remaining boats. The *Gwalior* continued to drift, able to get up steam, till the evening of the 19th, when she anchored in thirty-five fathoms of water off Taya Islands on the Coast of Hainan. The next evening, a boat was sent away manned by the second officer, Mr. Seymour, six Chinese boatmen and six Italian deck passengers, the latter volunteering their services to procure assistance from Macao or Hongkong. After pulling till noon on Thursday and finding they had drifted to the westward amongst a fleet of junks, they accepted a tow astern of a junk, the people on board saying they were going to Macao. They had not been in tow long before two pirate vessels came bearing down on them and asked where they were going, when the junk people replied that they were go to Macao. The pirate vessels, armed with large guns, &c., then came alongside and cut the tow rope and took the boat in tow themselves. The second officer, Mr. Seymour, went on board to ask the pirates what they wanted, when they replied the $3,000 which they heard was on board. Notwithstanding that they were told there was no such amount on board, the pirates wanted to break open the air-tight compartments in the life boat in search after the money. They took away all the spare clothing, a rifle, a revolver, and attempted to carry off the compass, sextant, and chronometer, but Mr. Seymour entreated that he might be allowed to retain these instruments. The pirates, however, took his watch, and having finished their search, still persisted in towing, but the officer declined their assistance and pulled away for Macao, where he arrived at one o'clock on Sunday. He came over to Hongkong in the steamer *Poyang* the same afternoon, as is already known. As soon as the life boat was despatched to Macao, another boat was sent to one of the islands to endeavour to get provisions, but was unsuccessful. The steamship *Bombay* hove in sight on the morning of the 27th, and took the *Gwalior* in tow. The Portuguese gunboat *Tejo* arrived two hours afterwards, and put back again, after ascertaining that assistance was not required. The *Bombay*, with the *Gwalior*, in tow having got under weigh, experienced fine weather for the first twelve hours, but nightfall brought strong winds from the N.E. and a high sea, which lasted till the evening of the 29th. During the strongest gusts the vessels made very little progress. H.M.S. *Hornet* had not arrived when the *Gwalior* left Taya Island, and she was not seen on the return passage.

We understand that the male passengers on board the mail steamer *Gwalior* deserve considerable praise, as they seconded the praiseworthy efforts of the captain, officers, and engineers on board to save the vessel, by rendering valuable assistance at the pumping.

THE WOOSUNG BAR.

The following are copies of letters which have passed between Messrs. Seward and Medhurst and the Taotai, in regard to the Survey of the Woosung Bar:—

MESSRS. SEWARD AND MEDHURST TO THE TAOTAI.

Sir,—You were good enough to favor us with an interview on the 15th instant, in order to afford us an opportunity of submitting for your consideration a proposition in respect to the Woosung Bar; namely, that you should make an appropriation of Taels 2,000 for the purpose of engaging the services of two Dutch professional men, now in the employ of the Japanese Government, to survey and report upon the Bar. This proposition in no way contemplated interference with the general question now under submission to the Peking Government, its object being simply to embrace an opportunity happily offered for satisfying the Chinese and foreign local authorities, at a trifling cost, as to the actual nature and cause of the obstruction, and as to the most practical method of removing it. We were prepared to urge the proposal more warmly in view of the fact that the stay in Japan of the Engineers in question is very uncertain, and that consequently the opportunity to secure their services may be lost, if steps are not promptly taken.

Your first effort on learning our purposes was to represent the inutility of any attempt to improve the present condition of the river entrance, basing your arguments upon certain theories to the action of the current upon the banks and channels of the river; but it was urged in reply that merely empirical theories can be of no service in elucidating the question, but that what is needed is professional knowledge; and as opportunity being now afforded for securing such knowledge, it should by all means be taken advantage of in the interest of all parties.

You thereupon fell back upon your official responsibilities, pleading firstly, that inasmuch as the matter had been made a subject of reference to Peking, it would be presumption on your part to forestall the result by independent action. Secondly, that if you did sanction the survey, and the result proved favorable to the claims of the Consuls, you would be committing your Government to a course of action which it might not be convenient for them to pursue. And, thirdly, that in any event you could not as Taotai expend public moneys for administrative purposes without previous reference to the higher authorities. We met these objections by representing that a mere survey could not have the effect of anticipating the decision of the supreme authorities, whilst it might be of service to them in their consideration of the matter; that even if favourable to our views, it need not necessarily commit the Government to act upon the information gained, and that as regards funds we felt assured that a functionary charged with comprehensive administrative and fiscal authority such as yours, must find little difficulty in appropriating a small sum like Taels 2,000 to the furtherance of interests unquestionably public in their character. In support of this last consideration indeed, we had your own acknowledgments serve that you possessed the ability to make appropriations in certain directions without any reference to the higher authorities at all.

The discussion was protracted through two hours without effect, although we reduced our proposition to an appropriation of Taels 1,000, undertaking to induce the mercantile community to raise the other moiety by contributions amongst themselves, and eventually we took our leave grievously disappointed at the result of the interview.

The above is a summary of what passed upon the occasion, and we desire to place it on record in order to show our Consular colleagues and the foreign community generally, that no effort has been spared on our part to claim from you this very reasonable concession. It will no doubt appear to them as inexplicable as it seems to us, that, after several years persistent representation on our part of an evil which threatens to check the normal developement of this great port, you, as the local representative of the Government, should still be without instructions as to what attitude you should take up in respect thereto, and should prove unable or unwilling to go so far into the matter, as to take a step calculated only to gain for your Government information of a valuable character at an inconsiderable expense.

It is right to add that you were good enough to offer to make a representation forthwith to the higher authorities of this province, in the sense of our modified proposition, namely, to make the appropriation of Taels 1,000; but this we were compelled to discourage, because we felt that the entire cost should in propriety be disbursed by the Government, and because we could not but conclude, judging from the objections which you were so ready to raise, that there was little hope of our receiving a more favorable consideration at the hands of your provincial superiors.

We have, &c.,

Shanghai, February 27th, 1875.

TAOTAI TO MESSRS. SEWARD AND MEDHURST.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1875.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your joint dispatch of February 27th, putting on record the substance of the conversation that took place at our recent interview regarding the Woosung Bar. Directly after that interview, I reported the facts to H.E. Li, the Superintendent of Foreign Trade, and I have now had the honor to receive a reply from him in which he says that the reason why no steps have hitherto been taken towards dredging the Woosung Bar, notwithstanding the repeated proposals that have been made, is that the undertaking presents numerous obstacles. But the sum of Taels 1,000 which the Consuls now ask for to assist in defraying the expense of employing Dutch Engineers to make a survey, may be given as a matter of favour.

I accordingly beg to hand you the Taels 1,000 for this purpose. Please acknowledge receipt and accept the assurance.

&c., &c., &c.

Translated by,
G. JAMIESON.

MESSRS. MEDHURST AND SEWARD TO THE TAOTAI.

Shanghai, March 3rd, 1875.

We have acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing an order for Taels 1,000 to be applied towards the expense of a survey of the Bar by certain Dutch Engineers, &c.

We will communicate in this matter with our Colleagues and the Chamber of Commerce, and thereafter advise you further.

We take this occasion to repeat our declaration that the whole expense of the survey should be borne by the territorial authorities, and that we do not feel satisfied with an appropriation of only one half of the required sum.

We have, &c.

—*N. C. Daily News.*

The following draught of an advertisement, which has been sent to me, will serve to show that a recent legal decision has opened up a new field of usefulness to a very charming class of her Majesty's subjects: "Wanted—a few pretty girls, nicely dressed, well connected, and of engaging manners, to go about stealing watches." It should have been added that the business is attended with considerable risk, for almost any day it may please Heaven to please London by removing a certain learned gentleman who is the patron of the new industry.—*Figaro.*

THE ACTION FOR ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Allow me to state in your column the facts to which the report, inscribed "Action for false imprisonment in China—Important Case," and published in the *Daily Press* on the 28th April, refers.

In the month of December, 1873, a claim was lodged at the Imperial German Consulate at Canton by the firm of Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. against the partners of the Chinese firm of Tekwo, formerly at Hongkong, on account of cash advances to the said firm of Tekwo against certain consignments of matting. The firm of Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. declared, producing the accounts of sale, that the firm of Tekwo was indebted to them, on account of short proceeds on the sale of the said consignments of matting, in the sum of $2,720; that the firm of Tekwo had been dissolved; that the partners had retired into the province of Kwang-tung; and that one of them, Chun-shun, residing at the village of Kaokong, was supposed to have taken with him from Hongkong the sum of $10,000. This action was handed over in the usual way to the Chinese authorities for the investigation and decision of the case. As the latter, after a long and protracted correspondence, finally replied that the debtors, who belonged to different districts, could not be found, and as there were indications that Chun-shun was at the time living at the village of Kaokong and had bribed the runners and officials in search of him, the Imperial German Consulate referred the case to the I. G. Legation at Peking. In consequence of this step, the Tsung-li Yamen issued the strictest orders to the provincial authorities to have the case in issue investigated and decided.

In the month of February, 1875, the District Magistrate of Nam-hoi (Canton) informed me that Chun-shun, against whom proceedings were principally directed, had absconded from Kaokong.—from other sources I have heard, that he fled to Hongkong—but that his paternal uncle, Chun Chiu, had been arrested and conducted to Canton. On being examined, Chun Chiu had deposed, that Chun-shun, his nephew, possessed a house in the village of Kaokong. I distinctly called the attention of the District Magistrate to the fact that the firm of Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. had no claim whatever against Chun Chiu, the uncle; but the Magistrate designated Chun Chiu responsible as paternal uncle, according to Chinese custom; an expression meaning, as far as I understand, that the uncle was responsible for the appearance of his nephew, Chun Shun, before the magistrate. I acknowledged the principle, that the question, whether the Chinese authorities were authorized in imprisoning the Chinese subject Chun Chiu or not, had to be decided by themselves according to Chinese law and custom; but I informed him that the prisoner was not detained at my instance.

Mr. Denny, in the name of Chun Shiu, asked me, both orally and in writing, to request the release of the prisoner from the Chinese authorities. I refused to do so, the matter resting entirely in the hands of the Chinese authorities, who would have been justified in declaring that the failure of their endeavours was to be attributed to my interfering with their part in the case. I guaranteed him that the action would be withdrawn at Canton, and consequently the prisoner released by the Chinese magistrate, if either Chun Shun, through Mr. Denny, would and could prove, before me, that the action against him was unfounded, or a private settlement of the parties could be arrived at, or the amount of the claim, fees of court and lawyer, were deposited by Chun Shun in the Court of Hongkong. I added that this security was necessary before going to law at Hongkong, as Chun Shun's property was said to be in the province of Kwang-tung and not at Hongkong, and therefore a favourable judgment at Hongkong did not guarantee the payment of the claim and expenses. Chun Shun adopted neither of these three proposals.

Neither myself, nor the firm of Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. through the medium of the Imperial German Consulate, have ever requested the Chinese authorities to prosecute, to imprison, or to retain in prison Chun Chiu, the uncle.

I am not able to decide whether the Chinese custom, to which the Magistrate refers, has legal power in China or not, but I am firmly convinced that he acted *bonâ fide*, and that the imprisonment of Chun Chiu is solely to be attributed to known and deplorable deficiencies of Chinese legislation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

O. LUDDER,
H. I. G. M.'s Consul.

Canton, April 28th, 1875.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LAY SERMON.

The following is telegraphed by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* as the text of Prince Bismarck's speech in the Prussian Parliament on the 16th March, an outline of which has been given by telegraph:—I have no intention of giving a general reply, but only of answering a single expression which I fear other speakers may repeat, it having already been too often used. I refer to the misuse of the axiom, in itself perfectly sound—one ought to obey God rather than man. The previous speaker, Dr. von Gerlach, has known me long enough to be aware that I accept the maxim in its integrity, and that I believe I am obeying God if I serve the King, whom he himself formerly served, "with God for King and Fatherland." The three parts of the device now seem to him a little sundered, and he sees God separated from King and Fatherland. (Laughter.) I cannot follow him in that course as in so many others. I believe I serve God in serving my King for the protection of the community whose monarch he is by God's grace, and in helping to defend the independence of his people against every foreign attack. That is the duty imposed upon him by God in which, like all the other Ministers, I serve the King. (Cheers.) The previous speaker, if he will be perfectly candid, which he is not bound to be at the tribune—(laughter)—but which he is in private, is bound in honour to acknowledge that we do not believe in the God-State. He has nevertheless allowed himself—he should have remembered on this point his eighty years to which he referred in his speech—such a misrepresentation of the truth as if we who sit here believed in a Holy State Godhead, and fell into the same error as he imputed to certain Roman Emperors who were worshipped as gods, but were far from believing in their own divinity. He only employs the word God to varnish the dominion which the masters whom he now serves want to exercise, and for that purpose it is necessary to represent us as heathens. The question, in truth, with me is, ought one to obey the Pope rather than the King? (Loud cheers.) I see a vast difference between the Pope and God, and this was formerly the case with the last speaker. The question is not one of serving God more than men, but whether in temporal matters not affecting our souls' welfare we should serve the Pope rather than the King. Those who allege that they are injured in their spiritual welfare do not reflect that the May Laws go nothing like so far as the *Landrecht* under which they admit that their fathers died in the order of sanctity. (Laughter.) All that the previous speaker has said was not intended to convince the House or to be believed, but was addressed to the public. All that otherwise would be punishable if printed can thus be printed with impunity. This explains this fertility of oratory. (Laughter.) You have an audience, but you have no hope by speeches of such a kind of gaining votes. The previous speaker has used another common argument. He has twitted the Minister of Worship as to his success. I wonder that when he was so lavish of his laurels in another direction he took no heed of success. Has the attitude of the bishops improved the position of the Catholic Church in Prussia? If so, why the hypocritical complaints with which we are arraigned before Europe, as though we had destroyed the Church? How does the matter stand? Either the complaint of persecution is a pretence or you have not had brilliant successes. That, however, is not the question. The previous speaker and myself are quite agreed on the necessity of the performance of duty. We are agreed on serving God rather than man each in accordance with his belief. Each man thinks he knows God better than others. I, for instance, think I know Him better than the previous speaker. Well, I expect no result from this law. That is immaterial. We are simply doing our duty in guarding the independence of the State and the nation against the oppression of Rome and the universal supremacy of the Order of Jesuits, and we are doing it with God for King and Fatherland. (Vehement applause, with hisses from the Centre.)

York-house, Twickenham, late the residence of the Comte de Paris, has at length been disposed of by private treaty, and is, with its extensive grounds, about to be converted into a first-class hotel.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

SHANGHAI, 28th April, 1875.

Judge Hornby has declared that taxing Opium within the Shanghai Settlement is an infraction of the Treaty.

CALCUTTA, 29th April, 1875.

The Gaekwar of Gwalior has been sent to Madras.

LONDON, 29th April, 1875.

The installation of the Prince of Wales as Masonic Grand Master took place yesterday in the Albert Hall. The ceremony was most magnificent; over 7,000 persons were present.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer *Gwalior*, Captain Haselwood, from Bombay 23rd, Galle 31st March, Penang 7th, and Singapore the 10th ultimo, and bringing on the English mail of the 5th March, arrived here yesterday morning. The *G

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. H. L. Bateman, the well-known theatrical manager, and lessee of the Lyceum, died on the 22nd March.

There are, it is said, 41 theatres and 400 actors and actresses in London, and 230 theatres and 2,000 actors and actresses in the United Kingdom.

"Lady Flora" is the name of the new comedy with which the Court Theatre was lately reopened. Mr. Coghlan, the actor, of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, is its author.

The *Belgian Times* records the death of Mdlle. Gabrielle Platteau, the eminent violinist, who of late has attracted so much attention at the Brussels Conservatoire by her great skill.

M. Arthur Pougin has been entrusted with the task of writing a ninth volume of the "Biographie Universelle des Musicions," in continuation of the well-known work of M. Fétis.

Mr. A. Horsford has purchased at the Mart, Token-house-yard, the lease of the Elephant and Castle Theatre for £2,750. There is a covenant empowering the lessee to secure the freehold for £7,500.

It is announced that the Holborn Theatre is to be opened under the management of Mr. Horace Wigan for the performance of romantic drama. The title of the house is to be changed to that of the Mirror Theatre.

Mr. E. L. Blanchard, the dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, has just lost his mother, who had reached the great age of ninety years. She was the widow of the comedian, Blanchard, whom she survived forty years.

Lauro Rossi, the composer of "La Contessa di Mons" and "Cellini a Parigi," now head of the Naples Conservatoire, has been commissioned to write a new opera, to be completed in May, and produced in London during the season.

Advices from the United States announce that M. Feobter has returned to Philadelphia. It has been decided by his medical attendants that it will not be necessary to amputate one of his legs, but it will be many months before he will be able to reappear upon the stage.

Amongst the entrepreneurs announced to succeed M. Bagier in the direction of the Paris Theatre Italien are M. Dantè, who wishes to bring out Rubinstein's "Tour de Babel," and M. Lamoreux, who contemplates turning the theatre into a place of amusement, half-opera, half oratorio house.

Mr. Bronson Howard, the author of "Saratoga," the original of the comedy of "Brighton," which, after enjoying an exceptional popularity at the Court Theatre, is now being performed at the Standard, and will shortly appear at the St. James's,—is in London, partly, we believe, with a view to the production of other comedies he has written.—*Athenæum.*

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed intend to produce several novelties, the earliest of which will be a piece from the pen of Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Old Chums." The music is by J. L. Molloy. The "Ancient Britons" will be withdrawn from the programme after Easter week. Mr. W. S. Gilbert is also preparing a new entertainment, which will be produced this season.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren was on March 16th, elected Professor of Music at Cambridge University. Dr. Wylde, Gresham Professor of Music, was also a candidate for the post, but retired at the last moment. The new professor will receive a stipend of £200 per annum, and, in addition to examining for musical degrees, will deliver a course of lectures during the academical year.

Mr. Benjamin Lumley, for many years manager of the Italian Opera in the Haymarket, died on the 17th March at No. 8, Kensington-crescent, aged 64. Since 1858 Mr. Lumley's name, in connection with the opera, has only once been brought into public notice; this was in 1863, when Piccolomini came from Italy expressly to give three representations at Drury Lane Theatre for the benefit of her former director. He designed and carried out the *Pas de Quatre*, and brought forward Jenny Lind.

Madame Judic has gone to St. Petersburg, where she has agreed to give 40 performances at 1,500 francs (£60) a night. She will make her *début* at the Theatre Michel, but will immediately afterwards move to the Theatre Bouffe, where she will fulfil the greater part of her engagement. She will play in "La Timbale," "Madame l'Archiduc," "La Rosière d'ici," "Mariée depuis midi," "Bagatelle," "La Jolie Parfumeuse," and "Pomme-d'Api," and will besides create the principal *rôle* in a new one-act piece, entitled "Le Frotteur d'une étoile," by MM. Decourcelle and Busnach, and which is shortly to be played at the Paris Vaudeville.—*Figaro.*

Mr. Halliwell, in his lately published "Illustrations of the Life of Shakspeare," said that the last chance of finding Shakespeare's papers was to search behind the panellings of the old house of Lady Barnard, the granddaughter of the last lineal descendant of Shakespeare. This house is Abington Abbey, Northampton, which belongs to Lord Overstone, and is tenanted by Dr. Thomas Prichard. At Mr. Furnivall's instance, Lord Overstone and Dr. Prichard have most kindly given leave that the search may be made this season, at such time and in such manner as shall be convenient to the tenant. Mr. Halliwell has generously undertaken to bear the expense of the search, which will be conducted by an architect under his direction; and if success attends his enthusiastic endeavours to exhaust every possible chance of discovering traces of our great poet, the result will be only what the seeker deserves.

Mr. Guizot narrates in his memoirs that, while passing through Switzerland in 1807, he found Madame de Staël organising tragic performances at Coppet, and that he accepted the part of *Pylade* in "Andromaque." When, at a later period, Mdlle. Ruchel heard Guizot in the Chamber, and exclaimed, "I should like to play tragedy with that man!" she little suspected that the illustrious speaker had tragic antecedents, and that he had assumed the sock and buskin under the inspiration of another woman of genius, the authoress of "Corinne." This reminds one of the fashionable military M.P. who is, or was, devoted to private theatricals, and whose speeches in the House are a source of such amusement to his intimate friends. His forte on the boards is, it seems, low comedy, and the more serious he becomes in the House the more he amuses those who know him. In fact, his perorations are said to be far funnier than his most elaborate comic business.—*Figaro.*

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at St. Petersburg writes that the benefit of Madame Adelina Patti took place at the Grand Opera in that city on the 1st March. The house was densely crowded, and so great was the demand for places that as much as £50 was paid for a private box. "Rigoletto" was the opera selected, and when the popular prima donna appeared she was enthusiastically greeted, the stage being covered with bouquets, crowns, and floral devices of every description. After the cavatina at the end of the second act the same compliment was repeated. At the conclusion of the opera the accomplished artiste was again called forward and presented with a magnificent diadem of diamonds and sapphires, presented to her by the subscribers as a token of their admiration and esteem. This diadem is by far the handsomest gift Madame Patti has received during her several visits to the Russian capital. On leaving the Theatre, the crowd manifested such eagerness to see Madame Patti that it required the aid of the police to enable her to reach her carriage.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes from Rome:—French has not become quite "la langue universelle" that Louis XIV. fondly hoped it would. In Italy at the present time English seems to be most in fashion. Even the washerwomen in Rome are affected by the prevailing taste, and scrawl their accounts in our vernacular. One item in a Roman washerwoman's list sent to a friend of mine a short time since caused him considerable surprise. It was, "To waseling seven bills, 1 lira." Had she sent him in a bill for scouring the country he could not have been more astonished. She had made out her account with the aid of a dictionary, from which she learned that "bill" was the English for "collo." However, it be, Shakespeare is at present triumphant on the banks of the Tiber, as far as private theatricals are concerned, and Racine and Corneille are failures. At the Barberini Palace "The Merchant of Venice" was played the other evening by a party of amateurs with great success. The Earl of Elgin played admirably the part of Antonio, and his brother, the Hon. R. Bruce, equally well the part of Lorenzo. Miss Wilbraham, sister to the Princess Teano, was Jessica, and acted with a grace and charm that made Shylock's daughter perfectly bewitching. Mr. Storey and Miss Storey were Shylock and Portia, and each displayed a degree of histrionic talent rarely seen in amateurs. All the other personages of the drama were well represented, especially that of Portia's maid by Mrs. Frank Lascelles.

THE AMERICAN BOY MURDERER.

The Boston correspondent of the *New York Herald*, says:—The rare spectacle of pronouncing the death sentence upon a juvenile murderer was witnessed the other day in the Supreme Court in this city. The offender was Jesse Pomeroy, the boy fiend, who was recently convicted of the murder of a little boy named Millan, and who has also confessed to the murdering of and the cruelly butchering of a little girl named Katie Curran. He is also the same youthful fiend who tortured so many children in the suburbs of Boston a year or two since. By direction of the Court the clerk asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, to which he replied distinctly that he had not. Judge Gray then pronounced sentence of death. He said that accompanying the verdict the jury had sent a recommendation of mercy, but that recommendation could have no effect upon the Court. That would be sent to the Executive of the Commonwealth; but whether he would yield to its prayer was impossible for the Court to determine. His honour then said it was his duty to remind the prisoner of the importance of turning his thoughts to an appeal to the Eternal Judge of all hearts and to make preparation for the doom which awaited him. The person in the court room who seemed to appreciate the solemnity of the occasion the least was the doomed boy himself. He preserved that calm, stolid, and indifferent manner which characterised his appearance during the trial—not moving a muscle or seeming to care for the fate which awaited him. After the sentence he was removed to the gaol, where he will remain until the warrant of Governor Gaston is issued. Efforts for a pardon will probably be made, but it is doubtful if it will be granted.

MUSCOVITE DRAMA IN PARIS.

The Parisians, ever as ready as their Athenian prototypes to see or to hear some new thing, are to be gladdened by the appearance of a real stage novelty in the shape of a Russian drama. Everything is to be complete: there will be Russian words, Russian actors, Russian dresses, and an exceedingly Russian plot. As the French people understand even less, if possible, of Russian than of any other European language, it may be imagined that the piece depends for its success more upon the costumes and the spectacular effect than upon incident and dialogue. The director of the National Theatre at Moscow, by whom this bold enterprise has been undertaken, does not mislodge either the tastes or the ignorance of the people who are to make his audience. He has accordingly, by a daring piece of anachronism, resuscitated and produced as an example of Russian character a specimen of the extinct genus *boyard*. The boyard is a perfectly familiar personage to the Parisian public, amongst whom types of national character, once formed, remain indelibly depicted for generations, however false they may have been originally drawn or may have since become. But from the days of Peter the Great the boyard has existed only in the imagination. He is now to be revived in *propriâ personâ*; and a very curious specimen of humanity he will appear, if we may believe the account furnished by a well-known Polish writer to the *Patrie*. The peculiarity of the boyard is that he is half slave and half despot, and in accordance with the popular idea is improved for each character by the other. The new piece is to display the boyard in each *rôle*, as may be seen from a glance at the tableaux. The first represents the interior of the rich boyard's house—a ceremony of welcome to a great prince. The second, the gynnæum, or harem, of the same house—the ceremony of the *demande en mariage*. The next scene is the house of the boyard *fils*—the degrading and slavish ceremonial with which he is compelled to receive the father. Then follows a toilette scene, in which the future bride is attired, with an accompaniment of singing and dancing à *la Moliere*. Then a banquet, with a whole ox, a whole sheep, &c., and a dance of buffoons, players, bears, bears, and other animals, in which, as the boyards grow more and more intoxicated, they themselves indulge with full vigour. The marriage is at last celebrated in the midst of a tumult indescribable. There is a completeness about the play which certainly promises well for Parisian favour.—*Globe.*

The Alexandra Theatre, under Mr. Thorpe Pede, is working up, and it is likely to look up still more, as some important engagements are meditated, and will very likely come off.

ADVT.—"Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. [A26 1162 July 25.

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Per American bark *Garibaldi*, for Portland and Oregon:—

8,571 bags Rice, each 50 lbs.; 121 bags Sugar, each 100 lbs.; 90 bags Beans, each 50 lbs.; 630 boxes Oil, 45 boxes Tea, 51 boxes Preserves, 49 pkgs. Fire Crackers, and 1,818 pkgs. Sundries.

Per British bark *Forward*, for Portland and Oregon:—

6,500 bags Rice, each 50 lbs.; 50 bags Sugar, each 100 lbs.; 55 bags Beans, each 50 lbs.; 500 boxes Oil, 80 boxes Tea, 700 rolls Matting, and 937 pkgs. Sundries.

Per American brig *Howard*, for Honolulu:—

467 boxes Tea, 155 boxes Oil, 686 rolls Matting, 514 pkgs. Straw Bags, 155 pkgs. Rope, 80 sets Camphorwood Trunks, 29 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 19 boxes Cigars, 20 boxes Tobacco, 310 Rattan Chairs, and 902 pkgs. Sundries.

Per American ship *Ellen Monroe*, for San Francisco:—

23,873 Mats Rice, each 50 lbs.; 351 pkgs. Sugar, 1,445 boxes Nut Oil, 665 pkgs. Soy, 230 pkgs. Preserves, 180 pkgs. Wines, 152 pkgs. Beans, 335 boxes Flour, 301 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 115 pkgs. Paper, 589 pieces empty Quicksilver Flasks, 132 pkgs. Joss Sticks, 124 pkgs. Chinaware, 87 rolls Matting, 54 pkgs. Sago, 63 pieces Granite, and 2,340 pkgs. Sundries.

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SALES ON APRIL 30TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Black Peas, 1,600 piculs, at $1.75, by Chunchong to local trader.

Yellow Peas, 3,100 piculs, at $1.63, by Chunhong to local trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $78.00, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Chamois Horns, 1 package, at $225.00, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Fungus, 50 bags, at $39.50, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

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SAN FRANCISCO	Her Royal Highness	H. King	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

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ON SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOLCHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 30th April, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1875.

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For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

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The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

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A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
*1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1730 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings

Extracts.

HOW IT SEEMS TO AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC.

That last,
Blown from our Zion of the Seven Hills,
Was no uncertain blast!
Listen: the warning all the champaign fills,
And minatory murmurs, answering, mar
The Night, both near and far,
Peopling many a drowsy citadel
Beneath whose ill-watch'd walls the Powers of Hell,
With armed jar
And angry threat, surcease
Their long-kept compact of contemptuous peace!
Lo, yonder, where our little English band,
With peace in heart and wrath in hand,
Have dimly ta'en their stand,
Sweetly the light
Shines from the solitary peak at Edgbaston,
Whence, o'er the dawning land,
Gleam the gold blazonries of Love irate
'Gainst the black ling of Hate.
Envy not, little band,
Your brothers, under th' Hohenzollern hoof
Put to the splendid proof.
Your hour is near.
The spectre-haunted time of idle Night
(Your only fear),
Thank God, is done,
And Day and War, Man's work-time and delight,
Begun.

Cry, Ho!
Good speed to them that come and them that go
From either gathering host,
And, after feeble, false allegiance, now first know
Their post.

Ho, ye
Who loved our flag
Only because there flapp'd none other rag,
But Hell's,
Which gentlemen might doff to, and such be!
'Save your gentility!
For leaguer, alas, are we
With many a faithful rogue
Embarrassing bright Truth with dirt and brogue;
And flatterers, too,
That still would sniff the grass
After the broider'd shoe,
And swear it smelt like musk where He did pass,
Though he were Borgia or Caiaphas;
Also with chough and daw
That, since our good Lord, Pius, cried "Alack,
Is it so much that I know white from black!"
Croak "Heretic" 'gainst honest folk, and caw
"True? true? what's true?
Is not white black, if Pius that decrees?"

Ho, ye
Who dread the bondage of the boundless fields
Which Heaven's allegiance yields,
And, like to house-hatch'd finches, hop not free
Unless 'twean walls of wire,
Look, there be many cages: choose to your desire!

Ho, ye,
Of God the least believ'd, of Man the most,
That like not leaguing with the lesser host,
Behold the invested Mount,
And that assaulting Sea with no'er a coast.
You need not stop to count!

But come up, ye
Who adore, in any way,
Our God, by His wide-honour'd name of Yea.
Come up; for where ye stand ye cannot stay!
Come all
Who, on the ladder hierarchical,
Have seen the order'd Angels, to and fro,
Each one by turn aglow,
Descending, with the giver's virile heat,
Ascending, with the rapture of receipt.
Come, who have felt, in soul and heart and sense,
The entire obedience
Which opes the bosom like a blissful wife
To the Husband of all life.
Come ye who find contentment's very core
In the light store
And daisied path
Of Poverty,
And know how more
A small thing that the righteous hath
Is counted than the ungodly's riches great.
Come, likewise, ye
Who do not yet disown, as out of date,
That bright-cast third of the dead Virtues three!
Come up, come up, and join our little band,
Our time is near at hand.
The sanction of the world's undying hate
Means more than faunted flags in windy air.
Be ye of gathering fate
Now gladly ware.
Now from the matrix, by God's grinding wrought,
The brilliant shall be brought;
The white stone mystic, set between the eyes
Of them that get the prize;
Yea, part and parcel of that mighty stone
Which shall be thrown
Into the Sea, and Sea shall be no more.

Pall Mall Gazette, March 8.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE.

You have heard of it, but do you know there was really a person of that name hundreds of years ago who did build a singular house at Duncan's Bay Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain? He and his seven brothers came from Holland and settled in England in 1489. The house was octagon in shape, being one room with eight windows and eight doors, one for each head of the family who came to visit John. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head. This was done to prevent quarrels for precedency, which on a previous occasion had well-nigh proved fatal. Now when a family of persons live together without any one assuming headship, they are said to live in John o'Groat's house.

CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS.

Every page of the "Letters" is full of wisdom; wisdom of the worldly kind, no doubt, but still wisdom. I confess I cannot bring myself to be angry with Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope for giving to the world what was originally only intended for one pair of eyes. It is this that makes the book so very remarkable. What, we may well say, might not Chesterfield have written in this direction, if he had only sat down to put it into an elaborate book! Yet, on the other hand, it is probable that his mind moved more freely in the sphere of private correspondence that it could have possibly done in a more public area. His published essays were elegant in the extreme, but they lack the charm of the "Letters;" they are not so spontaneous, so real, so earnest; nor are they expressed so admirably. And, on the whole, I do not think the lady was too highly paid when she received her £1,500 for the copyright of her father-in-law's correspondence. The fact that they are so interesting to posterity would be sufficient to excuse them for their uselessness as regards the person to whom they are addressed. But, for my part, I cannot see that they failed so egregiously to effect their purpose. They did not, certainly, convert Philip Stanhope into a paragon of perfection.

The perfect monster that the world ne'er saw.

But they did the best they could with the materials they had at their disposal, and I do not see that they could have done any more. I do not believe for a moment that Lord Chesterfield cherished for his son the extravagant hopes with which Mrs. Oliphant credits him, or that the result of all his care and teaching was so far below the expectations he had been led to form. "We are not told," says this lady biographer, "by what gradual process the statesman's high hopes were brought down to a certain satisfaction, or pretended satisfaction, with this poor level of possibility. Chesterfield is heroic in his silence: he leaves not a word behind him to express the passionate disappointment, the bitter mortification, which must have been his as he looked on the commonplace figure of which his imagination had made a hero. Neither to the young man himself, nor to any of his correspondents, does he bewail the downfall, or blame the heavy soul which thus resisted all his efforts." How, then, comes Mrs. Oliphant to be cognisant of all this bitter mortification and all this passionate despair? It is in the highest degree improbable that Lord Chesterfield permitted himself to be deluded into any such absurdity. He was kept well aware of his son's progress, or want of progress, and I dare say had a very clear idea of the appearances in life he was destined to make. Hence, I believe, his incessant harping upon the necessity of the graces. He knew that Philip had most of the ordinary virtues, and more than the ordinary amount of knowledge, and preferred to insist upon what he did not possess.—*Famous Books.* By W. Davenport Adams.

COURTING TIME IN THE WESTERN HEBRIDES.

No sooner is the hard work of seed-time over than their play-hour supervenes, the time looked forward to by all as the "merriest time of all the glad new year," when the whole household may be seen with a few staves wherewith to erect a roof to their shieling, a creel or two of peats, and a few utensils, driving their cattle and sheep to the distant moor. Here they have erected small dome-shaped dwellings, about six feet in diameter. They are formed of low stone walls, with a turf roof on a framework of sticks, and two opposing doors, where you have almost to creep in order to enter, resembling nothing so much as Esquimaux snow huts. One of these doors is turfed up when the wind blows in that direction; and as soon as it changes to the other side the turfs are taken down, and the other doorway filled up. In the thick walls are openings in which the milk-dishes are placed, and sometimes also an opening next the floor for the head of a sleeper, the feet of any ordinary-sized mortal reaching the opposing wall. In these primitive hovels do the girls of the family spend six weeks or two months playing during June and July. The men take every opportunity to go courting them, as their sweet hearts on those occasions always deluge them with the riches of milk and sweetest of butter. It is almost impossible to get girls to go to service at this time, seeing it is looked forward to as *par excellence* the "courting-time."—"*Lewisiana,*" *by W. Anderson Smith.*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

French beans sold in the March of 1772 for a guinea per 100. The contrasts are no less remarkable than the resemblances. Now-a-days a traveller can pass from Holyhead to Dublin in about four hours. A hundred years ago, Earl Harcourt, who had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, embarked at Holyhead on a Saturday night, and did not reach Dublin till early in the morning of the following Monday. In the present day we handle criminals as if we loved them, and often treat jaw-breaking, woman-beating, and wife-slaying as little more than mere trifling ebullitions of temper, reprehensible of course, but after all natural. The customs of a century ago were more vigorous. In the sessions at the Old Bailey which ended 7th January, 1772, eleven persons were sentenced to death, forty-four to transportation for seven years, two to be branded on the hand, and three to be whipped. Among those sentenced to death was one Joseph Sloper, a postman, convicted of having abstracted two half-guineas from a letter. It is satisfactory to learn that the unfortunate culprit was respited. Other criminals were, however, hanged for offences scarcely more grave than the dishonesty which so nearly brought Sloper to the gallows, for in the Lent circuit at Maidstone, a man was sentenced to death for stealing a bag of letters, and duly executed. A few months later a boy of fifteen, convicted of robbing his master of some linen, was hanged. On vagrants the London magistrates were particularly severe, if we may judge from the punishment awarded to Thomas Smith by the Lord Mayor. Smith, who had been on a former occasion passed on to his parish, was found begging near 'Change, and was sentenced to be whipped from one end of Cornhill to the other as an incorrigible rogue. It was only in the year 1772 that the practice of pressing to death persons who refused to plead was abolished. How brutal and ignorant some of the lower orders then were, may be judged from the fact that four persons were tried at York for smothering with a blanket a boy, who, having been bitten by a mad dog, had himself gone mad. They were, it is true, acquitted for want of evidence; but the belief in their guilt seems to have been general.

To pass on to less unpleasant topics, the hours of the Court a hundred years ago were very different from those now kept by her present Majesty. In 1775, George III. and his Queen rose at six a.m., breakfasted at eight a.m. with the children; and dined at three p.m. The year 1772 was a notable one in the history of the royal family. In it the Dowager Princess of Wales died. That lady is by no means a favourite with historians. She, however, appears to have merited gentler treatment than she has received at their hands, for it was ascertained after her death, that she used to spend no less than £10,000 a year in pensions and relief to indigent families. So unostentatious was her charity that few of those who benefited by her munificence knew during her lifetime who was their benefactor. In that year, also, the Royal Marriage Act was passed, after considerable opposition in the House of Lords. The origin of the Bill was the King's indignation at the marriages of his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, who had secretly married Anne, widow of Christopher Horton, Esq., and daughter of Simon, Lord Irnham, afterwards Earl of Carhampton; and the Duke of Gloucester had with equal secrecy espoused Maria, widow of the Earl of Waldegrave, and illegitimate daughter by a milliner of Sir Edward Walpole, second son of the great Minister. Both ladies were remarkable for their beauty, and both unions turned out happily. In the "Annual Register" about this time we continually find such notices as "Henry Wildman, Esq., of Cornhill, to Miss Walker, worth £10,000."

The sessions of Parliament were a century ago held with far more reference than at present, to the occupations of the country gentlemen who in those days almost monopolised the seats in both Houses. In 1772 Parliament met on the 21st January, rose on the 9th May, and reassembled on the 26th November. So tenacious of its privileges was the House of Commons that in the *Gentleman's Magazine* debates are reported sometimes as "debates in a newly-established society," sometimes as "proceedings in the H— of C—ns." In most cases the first and last letters of the speaker's name only are given, but this was not the invariable rule—in fact, reporters seem to have been feeling their way. The editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* was apparently very nervous about libel, for the list of bankrupts is given as "List of B—kr—ts." In October of 1772, there died at Edinburgh a man named P. M'Donald, at the age of 109. His father died at the age of 116, and his grandfather attained the age of 107. M'Donald himself, having been born in 1663, was a young man at the time of Bothwell Brigg, and may have seen James II. when, as Duke of York, he went to Edinburgh to preside over the trials of the Covenanters. Supposing that P. M'Donald was born when his father was only twenty, that father may have seen Mary Queen of Scots and heard John Knox preach. Allowing that the father was born when the grandfather was only twenty, the latter would have been born in 1480, and may have heard as a child the tidings of the battle of Bosworth. Thus we have, if the above assumptions are correct, only four links between the reign of James III. of Scotland and Queen Victoria. In 1772, also died at Chelsea, aged 111, John Roberts, soldier. We do not know what this man's services were, but it is quite possible that he may have been one of the garrison at Tangiers, have fought under Kirke at Sedgmoor, under William III. at the Boyne, and under Marlborough at Blenheim. In 1772 died also Henry Cromwell, greatgrandson of Oliver Cromwell. Indeed this year would seem to carry us further back into history, and to form a stronger link with the past, than any one within the lifetime of people yet in existence, and therefore affords a most interesting study to all those fond of realizing and mentally approaching the times and deeds of our ancestors.—*Globe.*

KING HENRY VIII. AS A MUSICIAN.

Whatever may be our opinion concerning the social and political virtues of "Bluff King Hall," we must admit that he was (at least in his young days) a "jovial prince," a lover of song and minstrelsy, a performer on the virginals and organ, and a musician of no mean skill and excellence. His court was filled with eminent men connected with art and literature, and the king delighted in their company, and patronised their efforts to amuse and instruct. This may be accounted for by his education, which was a liberal one. He was intended for the Church, during the lifetime of his elder brother, Prince Arthur, and received instruction in the sciences, of which music formed a prominent feature. According to Hall's "Chronicle," the king exercised himself daily in "shooting, singing, dancing, wrestling, casting of the bar, playing on the recorders, flute, and virginals, and in setting songs and making ballads." The same authority tells us that he composed two masses, "which were oftentimes sung in his chapel, and in other places." These are not known to exist. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, speaking of his education, "being destined to the archbishopric of Canterbury," adds, "by these means not only the more necessary parts of learning were infused into him, but even those of ornament, so that besides being an able Latinist, philosopher, and divine, he was (which one might wonder at in a king) a curious musician"—the term *curious* being used here in the sense of learned. Honest John Playford, in his admirable "Introduction to the Skill of Musick," tells us that "King Henry the Eighth did much advance musick in the first part of his reign, when his mind was more intent upon arts and sciences, at which time he invited the best masters out of Italy and other countries, whereby he grew to great knowledge therein."—*Leisure Hour.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. R. Garth, Q.C., the newly-appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, and upon Mr. W. H. Walton, late Queen's Remembrancer.

Business Announcements.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE.
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247. Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.
ONLY BEST QUALITY SEEDS KEPT.
SUTTON'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.
TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
ALSO,
SUTTON'S GRASS SEEDS FOR ALL SOILS,
AND
SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN FARM SEEDS.
Prices and full particulars on Application.
SUTTON & SONS,
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.
6i 649] [May 1

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious and cheapest Sauce in the World, and has a larger sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate." Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
W. H. NOTLEY, HONGKONG.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.I., F.R.S.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal*, *Medical Press*, *Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.
The best in the World. Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
621 888] LEEDS, ENGLAND. [June 6

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
Built of Wood, Iron, or Steel.
23 feet long...seats for 4 persons...complete from £192 to £270
30 feet long...seats for 10 persons...complete from £299 to £350
37 feet long...seats for 15 persons...complete from £324 to £430
43 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £478 to £610
50 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £660 to £1040
&c., &c.
Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in for more sections.
The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.
The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.
Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.
To meet special Requirements,
Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water,
Contracted for.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. (late YARROW & HEDLEY), Engineers and Boiler, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal. [A261 1161 July 25

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.
Exhibition Prize Medals.—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1872—Only Medal Awarded. Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Great Medal—"Progress."
Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender-waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [621 1160 July 25

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS,
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A. L. SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BRAGWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PER SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
Every Cork is branded with CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *name.*
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition. [June 27
A261 996]

Business Announcements.

OKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, &c.
WESTBROMWICH BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
OKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.
OKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.
OKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL).
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.
OKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.
OKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.
OKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.
OKEY'S GOODS Sold everywhere by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [521, 51 Jan. 9

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
526 580] Agents—A. & Watson & Co., Hongkong. [10 Ap

LAMPS! LAMPS!
FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, AND PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER, *Manufacturers and Exporters, Birmingham.* Table, Street and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated "*Eclipse.*"—*No Chimney Burner!* Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much cleaner than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 days' sight. [621 995 June 27

Business Announcements.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
1y 10 Jan 2] MARTELL & Co.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Bugs, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and
131 622] Druggist. [April 3

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, Lea & Perrins give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [621 843 May 30

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 30th April, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 per 100lbs,		$99.00 a $112.00
" 28 a 32 "		113.50 a 118.00
" 36 a 42 "		118.00 a 123.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs	per piece	$1.80 a 1.95
" 8 lbs	"	2.00 a 2.05
" 8½ lbs	"	2.15 a 2.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed	"	2.20 a 2.35
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.50 a 2.65
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.75 a 3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.05 a 2.20
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.87 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.60 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.85 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.10 a 2.18
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.54 a 3.00
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.70 a 3.65
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.84
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 23 inch	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
" Genoa, 22	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH SERGES	per yard	0.78 a 0.72
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.30 a 9.40
" " Assorted	"	9.00 a 9.15
HH Scarlet	"	9.30 a 9.40
" " Assorted	"	9.20 a 9.35
GAMETS, SSS	"	18.50 a 17.00
" SS	"	18.00 a 18.50
" S	"	18.70 a 19.00
" *BBB*	"	19.50 a 21.00
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.20 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.23 a 3.50
" Hoop	"	3.95 a 4.20
" Bar	"	3.10 a 3.15
" Wire	"	8.2 a 8.27
LEAD	"	6.60 a 7.80
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.40 a 5.50
" Swedish	"	5.65 a 5.70
TIN, Malacca	per picul	23.50 a 24.00
TIN PLATES	per box	7.75 a 8.5
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	28.50 a 28.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	162.00 a —
" American	"	165.00 a —
SPELTER	"	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.80 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.00 a 14.30
" Tientsin	"	14.70 a 15.00
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Bengal	"	12.50 a 15.00
YARN	"	1.65 a 1.70
BEAMSUM, White	"	4.50 a 4.60
" Black	"	3.25 a 3.65
RICE, Bengal, Cargo, No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a 6.20
COALS, Australian	per ton	—
" English steam	"	18.00 a 14.00
" Sydney	"	10.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.20 a 3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.75 a 6.30
" Banjar	"	4.40 a 4.55
PEPPER, White	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Black	"	9.75 a 10.50
BETEL NUTS	"	3.35 a 2.70
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	3.80 a 4.10
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.40 a 2.75
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs		5.75 a 5.80
" " of 100 lbs		2.60 a 2.70
" California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.10 a 1.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.70 a 7.15
" Dk. Brown	"	5.50 a 5.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	5.20 a 5.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Candy	"	9.10 a 9.15
CAMPHOR, packed	"	12.50 a 14.50
PEAS, White	"	1.90 a 2.05
" Green	"	2.75 a 2.87
" Black	"	1.70 a 1.73
" Yellow	"	1.72 a 1.75
MUSHROOMS	"	55.00 a 60.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a 2.40
" Cut	"	3.40 a 3.75
MUSCLES, Dry Siam large	"	11.50 a 13.50
" " middle	"	7.75 a 8.50
" " small	"	5.72 a 5.40
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.50 a 7.00
BEE WAX, Japan, White	"	12.00 a 12.20
" Tenkaw	"	77.00 a 78.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Albay		Span. str	269		
Altona	K. Hero	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	E. Schultze	Brit. str	959	D. Lapraik & Co	
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Brasmar Castle	Marshall	Brit. str	2182	Adamson, Bell & Co	
China	P. H. Henninga	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
City of Tokio	J. Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	
Duns	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	
Elmy	F. Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	
Foivan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Ferntower	J. L. Shield	Brit. str	701	Jandstein & Co	
Glenartney	W. Gulland	Brit. str	1370	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Gwalior	Haselwood	Brit. str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Killarney	H. O'Neill	Brit. str	1060	Hop-kee	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kjobenhavn	D. Torm	Dan. str	701	Hop Kee	
Leonor		Span. str	393		
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	Capt. J. B. Benning	
Meikong	Fonche	Fren. str	1910	Messageries Maritimes	
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1330	Siemssen & Co	
Normanby	Thos. Park	Brit. str	1200	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pawhuret		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poying §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Russia	J. Girard	Rus. str	1574	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Viking	R. S. Tannock	Brit. str	1686	Melchers & Co	
Volga	Nomdedeu	Fren. str	990	Messageries Maritimes	
Yesso	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yot-sui		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
A. B. Vidal	M. Angelbeck	Ger. bk	330	Siemssen & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Anna Dorothea	O. D. Schmidt	Ger. bk	330	Order	
Archer	M. Pike	Amr. sh	904	P. M. S. S. Co	
Aristos	A. E. Kildahl	Nor. bk	531	Siemssen & Co	
Asie Mineure	Garnier	Fren. bk	381	Carlowitz & Co	
Atlantic	G. O. Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Aug. Heard & Co	
Avonmore	W. R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	
Bato	H. Kramer	Ger. sh	1200	P. M. S. S. Co	
Britain's Pride	Ratsey	Brit. bg	178	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Catherine Marden	W. Marden	Brit. sch	287	Taylor & Thompson	
Chow Sye	J. F. Stahmeyer	Siam. sh	420	Siemssen & Co	
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk		Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Colombo	P. E. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	
Edward James	T. P. Forbes	Amr. bk	528	Rozario & Co	
Ellsworth	W. Wass	Amr. bk	1853	Siemssen & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	344	Chinese	
Dinno	Chourretto	Fren. sh	711	Landstein & Co	
Dora	P. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Edmond Gressier	P. Fauquet	Fren. bk	300	Chinese	
Eleanor	Geo. Jobson	Brit. bk	433	H. Kisar	
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Pardon & Co	
Foochow	Hochuenter	Siam. bk	300	Chinese	
Glory	W. Saxtorph	Siam. bk	427	Tuck-mee & Co	
Her R. Highness	H. King	Brit. sh	1240	Melchers & Co	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Master	
H. & L.	Estarico	Fren. bg	247	Carlowitz & Co	
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Mariner	T. Legender	Brit. bk	340	D. Lapraik & Co	
Marco Polo	H. Jäger	Ger. bk	358	Siemssen & Co	
Marmion	F. W. Jordan	Amr. bk	823	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
McNear	D. A. Carter	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Mirzapore	P. Lafond	Fren. bk	404	F. Degemer	
Nadeshda	Hartmen	Dan. sch	185	Siemssen & Co	
Nuevo Constante	D. Jose Uriarte	Span. bg	203	Remedios & Co